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## **Supplemental Material**

### **Modification of Heat-Related Mortality in an Elderly Urban Population by Vegetation (Urban Green) and Proximity to Water (Urban Blue): Evidence from Lisbon, Portugal**

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#### **Table of Contents**

**Table S1:** Average values of (equivalent) temperature, air pollution and death counts for the elderly above the age of 65 years

**Table S2:** Socioeconomic and sociospatial information on parish level

**Figure S1:** Difference in mortality increase among those > 65 years of age with a 1°C increase in UTCI above the 95th (a) and 99th (b) percentiles lags 0-2 for nighttime LST quartiles with 95% confidence intervals. GAMs allowing for interaction between UTCI and different nighttime LST classes were adjusted for long-term and seasonal trend (6 df per year), daily averages of O<sub>3</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> (lag 0-1), percent of parish population >65 years of age, building density, proportion of college graduates and percentage of population receiving social benefits. Nighttime LST quartiles were 16.6°C, 17.7°C and 18.1°C.

**Figure S2:** Difference in mortality increase among those > 65 years of age with a 1°C increase in UTCI above the 95th (a) and 99th (b) percentiles lags 0-2 for daytime LST quartiles with 95% confidence intervals. GAMs allowing for interaction between UTCI and different daytime LST classes were adjusted for long-term and seasonal trend (6 df per year), daily averages of O<sub>3</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> (lag 0-1), percent of parish population >65 years of age,

building density, proportion of college graduates and percentage of population receiving social benefits. Daytime LST quartiles were 32.3°C, 33.8°C and 35.0°C.

**Figure S3:** Difference in mortality increase among those > 65 years of age with a 1°C increase in temperature above the 95th (a) and 99th (b) percentiles lags 0-2 for NDVI quartiles with 95% confidence intervals. GAMs allowing for interaction between temperature and different NDVI classes were adjusted for long-term and seasonal trend (6 df per year), daily averages of O<sub>3</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> (lag 0-1), percent of parish population >65 years of age, building density, proportion of college graduates and percentage of population receiving social benefits.

**Figure S4:** Difference in mortality increase among those > 65 years of age with a 1°C increase in temperature above the 95th (a) and 99th (b) percentile for lags 0-2 for areas with a distance of > 4 km and ≤ 4 km to the Atlantic Ocean and Tagus Estuary with 95% confidence intervals. GAMs allowing for interaction between temperature and distance classes were adjusted for long-term and seasonal trend (6 df per year), daily averages of O<sub>3</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>, percent of parish population >65 years of age, building density, proportion of college graduates and percentage of population receiving social benefits.

**Figure S5:** Difference in mortality increase among those > 65 years of age with a 1°C increase in UTCI above the 95th (a) and 99th (b) percentiles lags 0-2 for nighttime LST quartiles with 95% confidence intervals. GAMs allowing for interaction between UTCI and different nighttime LST classes were adjusted for long-term and seasonal trend (6 df per year), daily averages of O<sub>3</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> (lag 0-1), percent of parish population >65 years of age, building density, proportion of college graduates and percentage of population receiving social benefits. Nighttime LST quartiles were 16.6°C, 17.7°C and 18.1°C.

**Figure S6:** Difference in mortality increase among those > 65 years of age with a 1°C increase in UTCI above the 95th (a) and 99th (b) percentiles lags 0-2 for daytime LST quartiles with 95% confidence intervals. GAMs allowing for interaction between UTCI and different daytime LST classes were adjusted for long-term and seasonal trend (6 df per year), daily averages of O<sub>3</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> (lag 0-1), percent of parish population >65 years of age, building density, proportion of college graduates and percentage of population receiving social benefits. Daytime LST quartiles were 32.3°C, 33.8°C and 35.0°C.